

and more accessible, by reason of an easier country to traverse, Melbourne has enjoyed the commerce of Riverina, and between Melbourne houses and our western settler a firm connection has grown up. No one in trade likes to lose a customer, and the consequence is that as the trade of the West has increasingly gravitated towards Sydney, Melbourne firms have opened branch houses here, preferring to follow their customers than to lose them. The carrying company is simply following an example that others have set. The railway facilities now afforded must inevitably bring to Sydney every year an increased quantity

men is concerned, it has not sought to settle the issue, except by making special reduction in the railway rates for the carriage of wool. But it has a good deal neutralized that by its protective policy, its Border duties, its charges wharfrage on the Murray, and its stock duties. Merchants, whose enterprise is necessary to the life of the colony, are not so instinct with the spirit of free trade, as they are in England. Their interests are inevitably hampered and discouraged by the policy of the Government which they work under a Government which is not to keep the produce of other countries out of the market. It is not to be supposed that the Government intend to make exceptions for particular articles, saying "such and such an individual will do us good, and we will let that in." For the general spirit of protection which pervades the administrative policy of the Government, the colonies are not

ceptual efforts. The stand aloof posture, therefore, which Victoria has practised towards its neighbours co-operates with railway extension to bring to Sydney more than ever the wool from the south-west.

But then another question arises, which this—although Sydney is the first sea-port the wool reaches, is it the ultimate port? It is sold here, if sold in the colonies at all. Will it be shipped hance to England, or it merely pass through Sydney on its way to be catagued at Melbourne? Our neighbours are clearly of opinion that the wool they have long enjoyed is not all really sold to them, and that it is only coming to Melbourne in a more round-about way. It is quite possible that it may be so. But it is left to the wisdom and energy of our

shall be so. It is quite impossible for
to recommend any legislative or administrative
interference to keep in Sydney by an anti-
process the trade that will not stop
naturally. This matter must be left to
trade and competition. If the men of
ness in Melbourne are more enterprising
those in Sydney, if they provide better
houses, conduct sales more effectively,
serve their customers more satisfactorily,
can be done in Sydney, they will not

There is no inherent necessity in the nature of things why Sydney, as a wool-port, should be inferior to Melbourne. There are geographical or commercial superiorities in favour of Port Phillip over Port Jackson. It is simply a question of commercial rivalry between the people, and the merchants of a free-trade country ought not to be bent on a race like that in which they have no one but themselves to blame.

There is no way in which the Government can interfere further by the extension of the tramway to the Circular Quay, pending the construction of a railway to the Government wharfs. The wool traffic can all be conducted during the winter time without obstructing the passenger business, and the wool-eggs then be

in warehouses at the Circular Quay as fast as it is brought down from the country and put on board ship as quickly as the brokers have done with it. Dry land wool ought not now-a-days to be dragged through our streets, and all dealing in bulky produce ought to be done with a minimum of cartage. There was once an idea that big ships could be taken to the head of the Darling Harbour; but if it be impossible for the ships to get to the railway, then the railway must come to the ships. By one process or the other, the two must be brought together, and this part of the improvement must be done by the power that has the monopoly of the railways, and almost the monopoly of the wharfs, and that power is the Government. But there the duty of

agency work of every kind, all that go to make Sydney a great wool centre, is the of the mercantile class, and with them it will be left to determine whether Sydney merely to be a station on the road to Bourne, or a great commercial entrepôt.

The wreck of the *Susanne Godeffroy*, with loss of seven lives, at Newcastle, on Tuesday one of the most painful maritime disasters recorded in this colony for some time. When the ship was seaworthy when she left port on a long voyage to a meter which will have to be under the notice of the Marine Board. A vessel makes five inches of water per hour loading, an inch and a-half per hour when hauled to the buoys, and two feet eight inches in course of her first night at sea, does not attractive to landmen. For a week, it seems

but that wind rose, the sea was rough, the donkey-engine was kept going all the time, yet steadily gained on them. As they had put back their anchor, they were unable to reach Lord Howe Island. Wrecking prejudging the case, pending definite evidence, most people will be apt to conclude upon first impressions, that a vessel in a condition never ought to have gone to sea. It is true that the captain was not owner, he perilled his own life and the lives of his crew. But their lives were risked. Unfortunately, the causes for public reprobation do not stop there. The light at Nobby's sighted at half-past 7 on Tuesday morning, the flag of distress had been kept hoisted from daylight. Did not the look-out-boat Nobby's see that flag? Did not the look-out-boat see so rough that the help could be sent to the rescue? Captain EMMERTSON held the certainty of being deserted and aided

There was little doubt as to what the captain would make straight for North Beach. The most painful incident remained to be told. The signal for manning the Newcastle lifeboat was given, and we were informed that crew were in their places; but the order to proceed out was not given. Does that mean that the officer in charge did not think it safe, or likely to be of any use, for the lifeboat to start? Only those on the spot, and who are acquainted with all the facts of the case, the position of the vessel, and the state of the sea, can say fairly in this matter; but, to say the least, it was the management of the Newcastle lifeboat over the years has been unfortunate. In the last few years of New South Wales shipping, almost every port of New South Wales has seen a shipwrecked vessel on the tonnage of its shipping, a ship ashore under a flag of distress in open day, capital in the loss of her captain and crew.

... gay cu/pla news na

R MAP. **WEATHER.**
 b-Blue sky.
 c-Scattered clouds.
 d-Drizzling rain.
 e-Fog.
 f-Wind.

[illegible]

Barometer has fallen about 13 on S. E. coast:

H. C. RUSSELL
GOVERNMENT ASTRONOMER

£22,000 had been taken in the coffee places in the districts, and that the balance-sheet would be out of the money.

BRIGAL briefly detailed the object of the mission, described the extent of accommodation in the tent, and the nature of the entertainment which he planned to erect, in connection with the game which amusements of a select character would be without the objections which surrounded some amusement in Sydney and elsewhere.

At the close Mr. JAMES RUSSELL, N.I.A. seconded

to Sir Henry Parkes for his attendance and the remarks which he had made.

The meeting proceeded until the refreshments were served, and the tables were most liberally provided.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

During Mr. E. E. Waters delivered a lecture in the Lecture Hall, School of Arts, in connection with the Working Men's College, on "The House of Commons—the Growth of its Power and Influence." There attended a large number of the chair being occupied by Mr. J. W. Alderson, M. P., who introduced the lecturer in a few chosen sentences.

The lectures began by saying that he thought the subject of interest to all who formed part of the British Empire, and that the benefits of the House of Commons were within a stone's throw of each other in the western London street Westminster Abbey and St. Stephen's Church as the dust of England's most celebrated men and women and in the other were to be found those Courts of law and legislature which were the pride and glory of the House of Commons had a unique interest

of the race. The Parliament, as a representative body, could not be traced further back than the reign of John; but the records quoted from Tacitus in the early history of the Commons show that the discussion of public affairs. He went on to show that the Saxons the Shire Moot had a somewhat distinctive character given to their meetings, which was the origin of the Commons. The origin of the Commons was the history of England, the Plantagenets the Commons had first a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature, the Magna Charta, the early as the Commons was signed, there was a slight appearance of country, the Commons in Parliament, which, during the first half of the century, increased in a most wonderful manner. The Commons, as we have seen, were not a distinct body, during the first half of the century, for the House of Commons to obtain the aid of the peers, although the members began to do so at this early date—that this might be made a redoubtable grievance against the king, in the reign of Edward I. the Commons their first real importance in other than when they compelled the king, Edward I., to put

at once, and the bill banishing her was repealed, the House of Lancaster the Commons' power was fully established, as this dynasty never had the support of a minority of the nobles, and the House of York was obliged to concede the third estate. The House afterwards destroyed the old baronage of, and if the Tudors had not been men and women of such a powerful character, it was probable that the nobles, under them, have obtained a more exalted position than they did attain. Instances were brought to show the manner in which Henry VIII. stood upon the rights of Elizabeth, and how these monarchs had been wise to admit these rights. It was probable that the desires of the people would not have been advanced if powers were given to the nobles of the House of Lancaster, because there was not a sufficient spirit of toleration among them. Under the Stuarts the attitude of the monarchs changed as the attitude of the monarchs, but, as a rule, it was a yielding protest against the powers of the Crown. The House of Hanover in reference to the levying of money was illuded to at length in terms of the

ated out that the King's greatest blunder was in giving the members of the Commons before the Lords, the Constitution, and did not hesitate to follow a course of action which would have been fatal to the Crown.

The proscribed members found a convenient, the city of London; and nothing could have assisted to take them from the city, no devoted were there to repulse the troops of the House of Lords.

the King, and when the numbers he had fled from his palace never to return except to die on the block in its front. The same day, the 10th of January, 1649, the next 100 years showed a great increase in the power, which was established at the accession of the House, owing to so many of the boroughs falling into the hands of the aristocracy. The Bill rendered necessary; there were only two alternatives: revolution; and in 1832 the party of the day, the great Reform Bill being introduced, the House of Commons was elected by the people.

The bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill, the measure was passed into law, although not been once rejected by the House of Lords.

success such as had never attended aristocratic rule. In 1866, the House of Commons rejected a bill for enlarging the franchise, but next winter it was passed, and the monarchy and aristocracy on a secure foundation than ever. In the night essay the history of the House of Commons, the history of the conquest of freedom, the grant that when the history of our own representative institutions came to be written the record would be as authentic as the records of the past, and as noble as the deeds of the great men of the past, and as pure as patriotism. (Applause.)

R. M. L. then moved the following resolutions to the effect, expressed his regret that no mention had been made of the services of Sir John Lubbock, to whom the great work was, to a great extent, due.

Resolved, That the following resolutions be passed, and that in defence of the Reform Bill of 1832, stationing thought the attention of the young should be drawn fully to the action then taken.

Resolution was carried with loud applause.

COMMERCIAL.

[illegible]

"AQUA DE FLORENCE, an exquisite perfume for the eye, lasting and fragrant. The superiority of Florence's eye-water is evidenced in their perfect purity and glow. They are warranted free from the poisonous oils and essences often introduced into the composition of many of the perfumes now on the market. Buy the WATER OF FLORENCE household remedy for colds, cholera morbus, cholera, diarrhoea warning and stimulating the whole system. J. B. ROSS, and Co., Agents.-Advs.

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APR 30 188

er, at 11 a.m.,
 stan-street and WAYERLEY
 of the
 NITURE and EFFECTS,
 ng
 NITURE
 SERVICE IN BRONZE
 D SIDBOARD, with large

USTRES, &c.
x 60
and PROOF ENGRAVINGS
BOOKCASE
and BEDDING, of the best
SHAPED FRONT Double-
GLASS DOORS
RELE WASHSTANDS and

LATE Mrs. CATLETT.
LAMB have received in-
 "RAVENS CRAIG," corner
 FRIDAY, 1st October, at

SALE BY AUCTION.
 MONDAY, at 11 a.m.
 15-STREET, OFF OCEAN-
 LAHURA,
 SANDER, Esq.
 of the

COMMITTEE
D OBLIQUE PIANOFORTE,
COMMISSION AGENTS,

and LAMB have received
er, Esq., to sell by auction at
iker-street, off Ocean-street,
po., at 11 a.m.,
ME HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
PORTE, DRESDEN and
ation,
BY ANNOUNCEMENT.
3rd September appears the

graph—
PEAN MAIL
Mellan' in London writes:—"I
for Sidney, per Cynisca and
oil paintings, and have infor-
art patrons. Amongst them
orical pictures, the engravings
en in the colonies as they are
at they shoud not have been
icture galleries on this side
of England," and "Cromwell
tical paintings, a letter to, and

is required to be written about
and the latter by Newham,
in many exhibitions here, and
not already had an opportunity
no reason for complaint. If
sincerely recommend them to the
colonial Governments, as it is
and historical paintings of un-
nowadays. These pictures
Messrs. Bradley, Newton, and
number of others, including

and LAMB have much
collections of Fine Arts, and the
received instructions to sell by
Rooms, O'Connell-street, on
the 17th and 28th October, com-
mencing on the 17th day.

**SALE OF DRAWINGS AND
FRAMMENTS OF PAINTINGS.**

and Cynisca.
years' labour
EUROPEAN REPUTATION.
selected PAINTINGS comprise

AND LOW LIFE

as early as possible, so as to
amination previous to the sale.
sewed prior to sale, and will
notice on application.
nature advertisement, with

SHOES.
SHOES.

SEPTEMBER.
FOREKEEPERS, DEALERS,
PH. and CO.
AU

received instructions to sell
COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, at
MEN and CHILDREN'S BOOTS
THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
re.
ral.
SEPTEMBER.
US, and HYDE

received instructions to sell
late, at 11 o'clock precisely,
s, and children's boots, by
eral.
re.

SEPTEMBER.

L. BOOTS.
L. BOOTS.

I sell by AUCTION, or
precisely,
arising
WITH NAILED BLUCHERS
KIDNEY SHOES, &c., &c.
e.
eral.

ENSLIAN CASHMERE and
M. H., E. S.

we received instructions to
this day, Thursday,

get the attention of the trade
ZES, and especially imported.
ale.

SEPTEMBER.

WEBBING.
WEBBING.

TURERS, STOREKEEPERS,

sell by AUCTION, on
privately,
of and silk webbing.
re.
ale.

THE AND EFFECTS.

SALE ROOMS,
FREET.

OCTOBER.

we received instructions to
me, on the above date, at 11
comprising—
BOARD, with plate glass
SUITE
AND rosewood case

CARPETS
HEADS
MINING TABLES
OIL PAINTINGS

lot.
street.
auction, at the Rooms, on
o'clock,
16 feet frontage to Darting-
90 feet.
' Act
mal.

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11

XXX For Fine New Fresh Drapery Goods,
 XXX Visit HORDEHN'S, in Pitt-street,
 XXX
 XXX Every Novelty of the Season,
 XXX As you can see by the windows
 XXX As you can see by the door-way,
 XXX No damaged sewer for Soota Goods
 XXX No damaged Sewater Soota Goods.
 XXX
 XXX Beautiful New Dress Materials, from 6d upwards,
 XXX Everything Fashionable in Millinery,
 XXX Every requisite in Underclothing,
 XXX Every make and size of Ladies' Hats,
 XXX Silks and Satins in very great variety,
 XXX Carpets new opened, at HORDEHN'S, in Pitt-street,
 XXX Floorcloths, every width, up to 20 feet wide
 XXX Linen W...

Born's stock, in eighteen different sizes.
The style of Gentlemen's Hats is excellent.
See the 3d London Lane, elsewhere like 6d.

Ask us now them.

J. L. HORDEN, Druggist and Clothier,
No. 111, Pine Street,
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T A Y W H O W R
SUPERIOR BLACK GLOE SUITS,
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\$3 5c.

Unequalled in the city at the above price.
FIT WARRANTED.

Fashionable Coats, to measure, from	...	\$1 18 c
Trowsers, to measure, from	...	" 10 "
Vests, to measure	...	" 10 "

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NEW COATINGS NEW TROUSERINGS
ALL FASHIONABLE GOODS

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FOR WALKING AND EVENING WEAR. A BEAUTIFUL
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with dadas and borders, as exhibited in late Exhibition.
Papers, in imported and native designs, in all the latest
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J. H. GROTH,
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DRAIN PIPES, at reduced prices, viz:—
3-inch, lead; 4-inch, galv.; 6-inch, galv.; 8-inch, in;
12-inch, lead; 10-inch, galv.; 15-inch, galv.; 21-inch, 7s 6d
each, 10s per foot.

GOODLET and SMITH, Agents, Georgetown,
and Pertham-street, London, and West-street, South.

STREET FLAGGING.—Every description of Flagging
done at the Lowest Possible Prices. Address, F. Cairns,
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ply Faths and Co., 791, George-street South.

LIME.—Marulan and Gonburi grass-burnt marl
LIME. BLOMFIELD, 15, Regent-street, and Sydney.

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IRON WIRE COMPANY.

THE GOSPEL DAIRY IRON AND GALVANIZED
IRON MANUFACTURERS AND GALVANIZERS.
TRADE MARKS:
First Quality. Second Brand.
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made at these works in the year 1842. This iron obtained
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Pines—B. & S. dressed, all sizes. Spruce and Baltic Dressed, 9 to 11
Hard Wood—all sizes, dressed and undressed.
All at Wholesale and Retail Prices.
Pots, Rails, and Planings, N. Y. and I. B.
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DALINGS, Laths, Shingles, Spanish quail, greatly reduced prices. **G. & S. LIVINGSTONE** (late W. H. Rolfe), 202 E. 1st St., Astoria, Ore.

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First-class turnout, 118, Waterloo-street, off Coopers-st.

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